

RUSSIAN MOB ENTERS COURT, URGES DEATH

Demonstrators Accuse Moscow Prisoners of Plotting Against Soviet.

SPEAKERS JOIN IN TRIAL

Judge Thanks Delegates, Says He Won't Hesitate to Inflict Penalty.

Moscow, June 22 (Associated Press).—A court scene probably without precedent in the world's history developed at last night's session of the trial of the social revolutionaries, accused of plotting against the Soviet regime, when representatives of thousands of workmen who participated in demonstrations earlier in the day were permitted to enter the courtroom. The leaders demanded the highest penalty for the defendants, whom they accused of being responsible for the attempts on the life of Premier Lenin, the assassination of M. Volodarsky and the attempted assassination of M. Oursky. They also blamed the revolutionists for the Russian civil war.

Among the workmen's representatives was Ivanoff, who is reputed to have captured Dora Kaplan after she made an attempt on the life of Lenin in 1918. In a high pitched voice he demanded that the social revolutionaries be made to pay the penalty. He appeared in the courtroom clad in grease stained jumpers.

Not Bound by Precedent.

Just as the night session was about to adjourn Chairman Platskoff of the tribunal declared he had received statements from the Moscow demonstrators and delegations of Petrograd workmen requesting permission to address the court. Prosecutor Krylenko said he knew this procedure, according to bourgeois law, probably was unprecedented, and that Soviet Russia probably would be attacked for permitting it. Nevertheless there were many times when the Soviets had gone against old precedents.

These workmen should be permitted to talk, declared M. Krylenko, "as we are only carrying out their wishes."

M. Mouravieff, chief counsel for the defense, objected that this was unprecedented pressure on the court and interference by non-participants in the trial.

M. Platskoff, however, ruled that as it was a revolutionary trial by workers and peasants, the workers' representatives should be allowed to address the tribunal.

Some of the defendants turned pale as amidst the cheers of the spectators, about fifty working men and women mounted the platform. Eight speakers addressed the court, most of them insisting upon the supreme penalty for the social revolutionaries. One of them suggested either death or banishment from Russia. One woman strikingly demanded death in the name of "a hundred thousand women who have lost husbands and sons in the civil war."

Dora Kaplan's Admissions.

Ivanoff pointed accusingly at the prisoners as he described in detail how Lenin was shot in 1918 and how Dora Kaplan told him when she was caught that she was glad she had removed a person who had so harmed the Russian revolution.

Ivanoff declared Dora Kaplan made the statement to him that she shot Lenin by the orders of the Central Committee of the social revolutionaries. At the conclusion of the speeches M. Platskoff thanked both the Moscow and Petrograd delegations, telling them they could go home certain that when the guilt of the individual defendants was fixed the court would deal with them in the proper manner, but that meantime, through the long trial procedure, the court must be sure of the facts.

"The court," he added, "will not hesitate to inflict capital punishment on those found guilty of carrying on warfare against the Soviet Government and there will be no mistake in sentencing those who are guilty and feeling those who are not."

Wilson's Murder Causes Closing Commons Gallery

LONDON, June 23 (Friday).—In consequence of the murder of Sir Henry Wilson, the Daily Mail asserts, the Government has decided to close the public gallery in the House of Commons immediately and exclude strangers from the house. This course was adopted at the time of the dynamite outrages in the '80s and was maintained for a long time. It presumably is taken now, adds the paper, for the protection of the Ulster members, who are said to have received threats.

NEWSPAPERS BLAME IRISH EXTREMISTS

General View Is Murderers Have Done Great Injury to Ireland.

LONDON, June 23 (Friday).—A majority of the London morning newspapers unhesitatingly attribute the assassination of Field Marshal Wilson to Irish Republican extremists. Most of them deprecate any tendency to indict any section of the Irish people and others sympathize with Ireland in the expectation that the crime will start a new era of peace and order.

A general view is that the murderers have done a great injury to Ireland at a moment when hopes for a betterment in the situation seemed justified.

"The Times" says "the deed must rank among the foulest in the foul category of Irish political crimes. A crime like this arouses the righteous wrath of a nation. When public anger arises the country in its reprobation of the crime will reprobate those who have tolerated the system of political murder of which this crime is the outcome."

Belfast, June 22.—The Irish News, Nationalist, calls for suspension of judgment until the facts are revealed, and says: "The whole course of Irish history was altered by the Phoenix Park murders, and we shall now see an attempt by Ireland's enemies to utilize the horrible murder of Field Marshal Wilson to the lasting detriment of this country's interest."

The Belfast Telegraph asks, "Will the murder make England realize something of the real nature of the Sinn Féin and awaken the public conscience to the horrible reality of Irish conditions?"

DUBLIN, June 22.—The Irish Independent says: "We cannot pretend to know what motive is behind the horrifying deed, but it is obvious, from various public references, that it is attributed to the bitterness aroused by partition and the Belfast pogrom. It is in every way a deplorable, un-Christian act, and may produce infinite harm."

GRIFFITH CONDEMNS POLITICAL MURDER

Says Majority Oppose Wilson's Views but Deplore Deed.

DUBLIN, June 22 (Associated Press).—Arthur Griffith, president of the Dail Eireann, said: "Whether the assassination of Sir Henry Wilson was an act of private vengeance or had a pseudo-political aspect I do not know. But it is a fundamental principle of civilized Government that the assassination of a political opponent cannot be justified or condoned."

"Sir Henry's political views were opposed to those of a vast majority of his countrymen; nevertheless, I know that the vast majority will be unanimous in condemning and deploring this deed."

WALES'S BIRTHDAY BANQUET CANCELED

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New York Herald Bureau, London, June 22.

Owing to the death of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson the King has canceled the birthday banquet in honor of the Prince of Wales which was to have been held to-morrow night.

England's whole social horizon has been darkened and the court to-night lacked much of its usual gaiety because of the tragedy. It was announced that the King wished to cancel the court but this was found impossible because the news of the murder came too closely upon the arrival of the evening's guests.

SIR HENRY WILSON SLAIN BY TWO IRISH ASSASSINS

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medical attention and their finger prints were taken. A copy of the official organ of the Irish republican army was found on Connolly.

As the news broke, London was struck with horror. People gathered in the streets, their faces grave—the spell of anger and sorrow gripped everybody. It was an expression of how Sir Henry had held the hearts of the people. Within an hour the social functions which formed part of London's gay week on the occasion of the return of the Prince of Wales had been cancelled. To-night the festivities were robbed of their merriment.

House Horrified at News.

The greatest consternation prevailed in the House of Commons when news of the assassination arrived there. Sir John Baird, Under Secretary in the Home Office, entered the chamber and whispered to Mr. Lloyd George, who sank back in his seat with a horrified expression on his face. He immediately turned to Winston Churchill, the Colonial Secretary. The members saw them, and understood that something tragic had happened. August Chamberlain walked across to Herbert Asquith. A question time had arrived, Mr. Asquith rose, and asked to make a statement.

He was deeply moved as he announced the tragic news; his voice almost inaudible. Mr. Chamberlain followed, attempting to make a statement, but labored with such deep emotion that when he mentioned the name of his old friend he completely broke down. The House immediately adjourned, and as soon as the speaker put the motion the members filed out in silence.

To-morrow Col. John Grelton will ask Mr. Chamberlain when the Government will be able to give a day for a debate on the question of providing assurances for the protection of life in Ireland and in this country.

There are many conflicting accounts of how the murder actually occurred. One has it that the assassins drove up in a taxicab and stopped out, the driver remaining in his seat. Soon after, Sir Henry arrived, and as he started for the door, the men opened fire.

James Walker, an eye witness, says: "As they ran down the street I joined in the chase. They fired as they ran. We took to cover when we could, but we were never far behind. About 20 joined in, and some took taxis. It was a thrilling, mad rush. Many picked up loose articles and threw them at the men."

"One was a heavy man, about six feet, and the other small and apparently a cripple, but he ran rapidly. The larger man was aiming his revolver at a policeman when the latter threw his truncheon, which hit and felled him. Immediately the infuriated crowd closed in. Men, women and children tried to tear him to pieces. One laborer hit him on the head with a shovel, another kicked him, and women tried to tear his hair. Blood streamed from his face, and the police had the greatest difficulty in saving him from death."

"Meanwhile the other man had been surrounded further down the road. Some one shouted to the larger man, 'Who are you?' and he answered feebly, 'I'm an Irishman, and I could have got more of you chaps if I hadn't been afraid of hitting the kiddies.' The people shouted curses and fought with the police in an attempt to lynch the assassin, but reserves quickly arrived and the men were hustled off. I wish they had let us have them."

Scotland Yard reports that P. C. Bush knocked O'Brien down with his bat and that a revolver containing four live and two spent cartridges fell from his hand. The other man's revolver showed two spent cartridges. The police say that both men reloaded while running. The revolvers were service weapons.

In the chase were many street laborers, some of whom declared they had noticed the two men moving about Gen. Wilson's house since early morning. They say that when the Field Marshal approached the men, partly concealed in the center of the square, rushed out and fired. The first shot missed, Sir Henry walking up the steps, but when the men fired again he fell backward, without turning round.

A member of the household of Lord Channing, two doors away, said: "I was sitting in the house when I heard the shots. I rushed out and saw people running, shouting, 'Murder! Thief!' I saw two men running down the street. I turned my attention to poor Sir Henry, who was lying upon the pavement, and helped carry him indoors, but I believe he died on the way."

A woman passing reported to the police that she saw the men who appeared to be carrying on an ordinary conversation. But just as she reached

them they suddenly turned, drew their revolvers and fired at something behind her. She turned, and saw Sir Henry falling.

Miss Grant, daughter of J. A. Grant, M. P., who lives on the opposite corner, rushed out and tried to assist Sir Henry, but she said that he was unconscious and she realized that nothing could be done.

Gerald Walters, a garage man, said of the tragedy: "Hearing shouts in the street I rushed out and saw an amazing sight. About twenty yards off a crowd of people were advancing with staves. They were in a remarkable formation, being spread in a level line across the road as a company of soldiers might be, but each seemed to be afraid to advance before his neighbor."

"As I stood wondering what had happened my eye lit upon two men just opposite me. They were walking backward shoulder to shoulder, brandishing revolvers. Occasionally they would fire a shot at the ground to awe the crowd. But the crowd crept nearer and nearer, and there were cries of 'Lynch them!' Policemen fought their way to the front, but as they were unarmed they did not dare grapple with the men, and instead kept hurling truncheons, hoping to hit them."

Battle in the Street.

"Near the corner a sergeant lay hiding my eye it upon two men just opposite me. They were walking backward shoulder to shoulder, brandishing revolvers. Occasionally they would fire a shot at the ground to awe the crowd. But the crowd crept nearer and nearer, and there were cries of 'Lynch them!' Policemen fought their way to the front, but as they were unarmed they did not dare grapple with the men, and instead kept hurling truncheons, hoping to hit them."

"Soon more policemen came running up, some in shirt sleeves. They kept dodging about doorways trying to head off the men. Eventually one policeman with a lucky throw caught the big man on the wrist, causing him to drop his revolver in the road. Then a man rushed up and felled him with a blow before he could recover his gun. The instant the crowd dashed forward and had both men down. Blows rained upon them from all sides. One was struck over the head with a bottle. All tried to kick the two. When the policemen saved them they were in a pitiable condition, with the blood pouring down their faces and their clothing hanging in tatters."

Expressions of sympathy began to flow in upon Lady Wilson. The Prime Minister wired: "Deeply shocked at the ghastly crime. Can find no words to express my consternation and grief. Please accept all my sympathy in your troubles."

Sir Edward Carson was profoundly shocked. He shook his head when asked for his opinion, and said simply: "The facts are eloquent."

Field Marshal Wilson will be given a military funeral. A detachment from the Rifles Brigade, his own regiment, will guard the body.

It was revealed to-night that during the last few days he had received many threatening anonymous letters, and that a Scotland Yard detective had been specifically entrusted with the duty of guarding him.

'MAILED FIST' URGED BY MARSHAL WILSON

Believed in Showing Little Leniency to Sinn Féin.

The best and most important work done by Field Marshal Sir Henry Hughes Wilson began in December, 1917, when he was appointed the British member of the military committee of the Allied War Council for the Western front. At the first meeting at Versailles, in that month, Gen. Pershing, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and Col. E. M. House represented the United States at the council.

Although the then Sir Douglas Haig was the active British commander in the field, Gen. Wilson became one of the best known figures in interallied circles, and it was he who represented the British in the Versailles meetings which decided upon the joint operations of the Allies.

In this capacity Gen. Wilson was closely associated with Marshal Foch and Gen. Pershing and his ability won the admiration of both. Only recently Marshal Foch took occasion to pay a public tribute to Gen. Wilson as a friend and coworker.

At the Paris Peace Conference Gen. Wilson was one of the important figures whose voice carried great weight in shaping the British views on the military terms of the treaty. Here he was

again associated with Marshal Foch and with Gen. Bliss, who was a delegate of the American commission.

South of Ireland Objected.

In February when Premier Craig appointed Gen. Wilson to take charge of the restoration of order his choice was favorably received in Ulster, but not in southern Ireland, where he was regarded with the same feeling as was Sir Edward Carson.

Field Marshal Wilson was born of well to do parents at Currygrane, Edgeworthstown, County Longford, in 1854. He was educated for the service and after graduation from Marlborough College entered the Royal Irish Regiment in 1884. He rose to become Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and as such senior officer of the army, a post he relinquished early this year.

After the armistice Field Marshal Wilson's activities for his Government had been in connection with the restoration of peace in Ireland. He was an uncompromising advocate of the "mailed fist" idea toward southern Ireland, and identified always with the "Die Hards."

His attitude led to an open break with Premier Lloyd George.

Last February Field Marshal Wilson was returned unopposed as a member of the House of Commons for the Ulster constituency of North Down. He was the first military man of his rank ever to gain a seat in the House of Commons.

Soon afterward Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, announced his plans for the restoration of order in Ireland, and they included the appointment of Sir Henry as prime military agent.

Within a week the effect of the appointment was felt. On last St. Patrick's Day Sir Henry sent a letter to Premier Craig which began with a renunciation of the policy of Lloyd George had adopted toward southern Ireland. This, Sir Henry wrote, has resulted in

reducing south and west Ireland "to a welter of chaos and murder difficult to believe and impossible to describe." He added that it was "laughably impossible to believe that the Lloyd George government can reestablish law and order in Ireland, because men who are obviously incapable of holding an empire are still more incapable of regaining it."

In a subsequent communication, made when the break with Lloyd George had become absolute, Field Marshal Wilson wrote: "We must get rid of Lloyd George or lose the empire."

Sir Henry was a Lieutenant-General when the European war broke out in 1914. He went to France as Assistant Chief of the General Staff to Lord French, then in command of the British Expeditionary Forces. His work in connection with the retreat from Mons to the Marne was brilliant and did much to keep the allied front unbroken. He served later as a corps commander, liaison officer with the French army and as commanding officer of the Eastern District.

It was to Field Marshal Wilson in his capacity of liaison officer that much of the credit for the establishment of good relations between the French and British armies was given. Both Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Wilson wrote prefaces to the book "The Enigma of the Rhine," by Major Victor Le Febvre, published in Paris last week, in which each advocates for his respective country the organization of a chivalric warfare service along the lines established by the United States.

FORD TO MAKE GLASS.

Dormont, June 22.—The Ford Motor Company is preparing for still further expansion. Among the undertakings is a glass factory, to be erected at Flat Rock, Mich., at a cost of \$1,000,000.

ASSASSINATION HURTS CAUSE OF IRELAND

LONDON, June 22 (Associated Press).

—The deplorable news of the assassination of Field Marshal Wilson came with all the greater shock because of the favorable results of the Irish elections, which had brought about a general feeling of optimism.

There had even been talk of a meeting between representatives of the Free State and Ulster governments to make a further attempt to arrange the boundary question. But the unexpected tragedy has dashed the optimistic outlook.

The sinister methods of the Irish factional strife had not been imported to England before, despite threats which necessitated special police protection for the Premier and other prominent officials taking part in Irish affairs. The newspapers demand measures to keep England free of Irish gunmen and their terrorism. Field Marshal Wilson having been a shining mark for the hatred of the Republicans because after his election as a member of the House of Commons for County Down he accepted an invitation from Sir James Craig to visit Ulster and advise the Northern Government on the best measures for military defense against the South.

On Monday the Commons will discuss the murder and Ireland generally. Mr. Chamberlain will speak for the Government, and Winston Churchill's postponed statement goes by the board. The conservative group of "die-hards" in the Commons, to which Gen. Wilson belonged, and others who have attacked the Government's attempts at an Irish settlement as useless, will have a new argument in their hands, and they declare they intend to employ it.

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Imported linen knickers 5.65
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